THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1796. [Vol. V.—No. 572.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 10th inst.

A valuable lot of ground

on the North side of King Street, adjoining the lot of Robert Mease—fronting south on said street 34 feet 4 inches, by 81 or 82 feet deep—bounded northerly by Ramsay's alley 22 feet wide. Good Bills of Exchange on Philadelphia at 60 days date, will be taken in payment.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Dec. 1.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Henry from London, the ships Two Sisters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE,

Also, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheese, Allum, Madder, and Copperas, Seine and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well assorted, which they offer for sale at their Warehouse on Swift's alley, opposite Patton and Butler's Store. October 27.

John & Thomas Vowell

HAVE removed to Union Street, near Mr. Alexander Smith's, where they have for sale,—

N. E. Rum in Hogsheads,
Apple Brandy in do.
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Sugar and Coffee in barrels,
Coarse and fine Salt, and a number of other articles.

They continue to purchase for cash, all kinds of country produce.

Wanted,—One thousand bushels of good clean Flax Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

To Rent,—The House formerly occupied by them on Prince Street.

November 22. 3w.

William Groverman

has for sale at his Warehouse in King street, next door above Mr. Thomas Patton,

An Assortment of

German Linens,

consisting of Oznaburgs of different quality, brown rolles and hempen, Ticklenburgs, flaxen, 5-4 white dowlais, 2 and 3 bushel bags.——Also,—Russia Sheeting, bed ticks, table cloths, Mens' and Womens' fulled stockings and gloves, a quantity of window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, hollow glass assorted, cases with bottles of all sizes, looking glasses, snuff boxes, and coffee mills. He expects daily some of the best Holland Gin.

Likewise, he offers for sale,

His Plantation in Frederick County, within 11 miles of Winchester, containing 250 acres, 40 of it is in meadow, the whole well watered. Also, one House and Lot in Winchester, fronting on Market street, and 800 acres of Land in the county of Hampshire.

November 26. 3w

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

THE NEW SHIP
LIBERTY,

Intended as a constant trader to London, will be ready to take in next week, part of her cargo being already engaged.—She is expected to sail early in December—for freight or passage immediate application is requested to be made to captain Eveleth, or to the subscribers,

ELISHA C. DICK,
JOHN MANDEVILLE.

November 10. tf

For Belfast,

THE BRIG
LYDIA,

Will sail the 15th of next month, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

ALEXANDER SMITH.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his Warehouse on Union street.

November 22.

For Charter,

THE BRIG
Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.——For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; burr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

A GOOD STAND FOR BUSINESS IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

THAT two story Frame House, at present occupied as a Shoe Store, by Messrs. Josiah Faxon and Co. fronts on the north side of Prince Street. The lot is 20 feet front and 88 feet 8½ inches deep, and then widening to 26 feet, afterwards extending that breadth 39 feet to Water's alley, making the whole convenient, there being sufficient room for a warehouse on the back lot. For further particulars apply to

JOHN & THO'S. VOWELL.

December 3. tf.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overseer on the shares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed. Any person that may suit, will no doubt, produce satisfactory testimony of his ability, honesty, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov 25. 3m.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 38 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large a story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

October 13. JOHN JANNEY.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a Note from the minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

Affair of the Cassius.

In the month of Thermidor, of the 3d year (August 1795,) the corvette Le Cassius, belonging to the republic, commanded by captain Davis, and sent by general Laveaux to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, on a particular mission, requiring her immediate return to St. Domingo, was seized in virtue of an order from the district court of the United States, for the state of Pennsylvania, and her captain was arrested at the suit of a merchant of Philadelphia, to answer for a pretended illegal capture made in virtue of his commission, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary complained of this violation of the treaties and of the law of nations, and requested the government to cause, as soon as possible, the release of the corvette Le Cassius and her captain. He conceived himself so much the more grounded in this request, as he knew that a like interposition was not new in the annals of the United States; as he knew that the executive power of the state of Pennsylvania had interposed in a similar case, and in the same manner, in favor of the state of Virginia, and as this measure, dictated by a proposed knowledge of the law of nations and of the reciprocal duties of nations, had been approved and ratified by the tribunals, organs of the law. (a) But Mr. Randolph, secretary of state of the United States, replied to the undersigned on the 15th August 1795—"As long as the question is in the hands of our courts, the executive cannot withdraw it from them."

The undersigned insisting on the 1st Fructidor, in the third year (18th August 1795) expressed himself in these terms, "I do not know nor ought to know other than the government of the United States; I cannot under any shape admit the competency of your tribunals in the different circumstances which arise on the execution or inexecution of the treaties. If these tribunals are the first to violate them, I can only address myself to the government for reparation of that violation; otherwise it would be to render the agents of the French government—the French government itself amenable to these tribunals; which would be to reverse principles." Informed that the Cassius and her captain might be liberated on giving security, the undersigned requested, by the same letter, that the government of the United States would itself furnish this security; and knowing that the supreme court of the United States, which was then in session, had the power in certain cases of arresting the proceedings of the inferior courts, on their signifying to them a prohibition, he suggested to the secretary to adopt this sure and prompt method to put an end to this vexatious procedure. Both these requests were refused. The captain of Le Cassius then addressed himself to the supreme tribunal, requested the prohibition, and obtained it. The district court was enjoined immediately to stop the proceedings which had been commenced, and to liberate captain Davis and his vessel.

But at the very instant in which the *marshall* was desired to execute the order of the supreme court, he had already in possession a new order from another tribunal (the circuit court) enjoining him to arrest the vessel, anew, upon the charge of an English merchant and neutralised American, stating that this vessel had been formerly armed in the United States; and consequently requested that she should be confiscated, one moiety to himself, the other moiety to the government. The undersigned being uninformed whether this vessel had ever been armed in the ports of the United States, he was also assured that some individuals had only attempted to put an board arms and ammunition, and which they were prevented from doing at the time; but he takes upon him to affirm, that since this vessel has become the property of the French republic—General Laveaux armed and equipped her wholly at St. Domingo; and that at her arrival here, she had not a cannon, or pound of powder which had not been put on board her in the territory of France. This new order was signed by one of the judges of the supreme court (in quality of circuit judges) who having already ordered the prohibition in the first instance, must have known very well that this vessel was the property of the French republic; and who must also have known that the circuit court was not competent to this proceeding; which the law and usage have constantly attributed to the district tribunals. But the District Court then sat but once a year at Philadelphia; its approaching yet distant session was to be at York-Town, and the prosecutor adopted this round-about mode to take away every means from the French republic of obtaining restitution of her vessel legally, before the expiration of near a year: in the interval, she was to rot at the quays of Philadelphia. This has taken place. The undersigned, from a spirit of conciliation, made an useless attempt with one of the judges of the circuit court to obtain the liberation of the vessel, on giving security; the reply was that the judge could do nothing of himself; that the court when assembled could alone determine.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary made new representation to the secretary of state of the United States upon the foregoing facts. Mr. Pickering then secretary of state, to his answer of 1st August, 1795—repeats this phrase of Mr. Randolph. "As long as the question is in the hands of our courts the executive cannot withdraw it from them," adding thereto this remarkable expression: "and therefore is not chargeable with suffering a violation of the treaties existing between the two republics." The undersigned complained that the new suit commenced against the Cassius had been carried to an incompetent tribunal, and in the same letter of 1st Aug. 1795, the secretary of state replied on this head to the undersigned, "the counsel who have told you that such is the law, have led you into an error," &c—maintaining the competency of the tribunal.

The undersigned minister in these circumstances, saw himself obliged to disarm the vessel, to discharge the crew that during these transactions he had supported at great expence, and aban-

(a) *Simon Nathan* versus *the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dallas's Reports, p. 77.*

doned the Cassius to the government of the United States, complaining against the illegality of her arrest.

The undersigned minister is not acquainted with the details of what happened since that time relative to this affair; he only knows that in the month of October last, the circuit court declared itself incompetent, notwithstanding the assertion of the secretary of state, and quashed all the proceedings. In consequence, the secretary offered him the Cassius: as if after having retained, in contempt of treaties, a late vessel, after having left her to rotin port, the government of the United States were not to answer, both for the violation of the treaties, and for the damages the Cassius has sustained.

(No. 5.) The secretary of State, by his public letter of the first of November last, in answer to the note of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the 6th of Brumaire last, appears not to have understood either that note or the decree of the executive directory of the 14th Messidor of the 4th year.

This decree does not simply contain the order for seizing English property on board of neutral vessels, and of course on board of American vessels; it orders that the vessels of the republic shall act towards neutrals in the same manner as neutrals shall suffer the English to treat them.

This decree consequently implies not only the seizure of enemies property on board of American vessels, against the principle *free ships make free goods*, a principle the American government abandoned after having recognized it by acceding to the declaration of Russia in 1780, not only the seizure of the articles classed as contraband in the treaty concluded between lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, and declared innocent merchandises by the treaty of 1778, but also reprisals for all vexations, contrary to the law of nations and to the treaties, which the Americans shall endure on the part of the English, without an efficacious opposition.

The secretary of state has been pleased to observe, that France and the United States, by a reciprocal treaty, had consecrated the principle, *free ships make free goods*, and diminished the list of articles seizable as contraband. Upon this basis he built reasoning he might have spared, if he had been pleased to remember the 2d article of the treaty of 1778.

The secretary has also been pleased to reply in part to the note of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, dated the 6th Brumaire, relative to the press exercised on the American sailors, that the Federal Government were not to give an account to any nation of the measures it takes for the protection of its citizens; if such an answer required a reply, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary would request the secretary of state to observe, that the object of his note of 6 Brumaire and of his letters of the 9 and 19 Germinal last, which are there referred to, was not at all to know the steps taken by the Federal Government, for the protection of its citizens; but the measures pursued by it for preventing its citizens from increasing the maritime forces of the enemies of the French Republic, its ally. It is evident that in this case the Federal Government should expect, and the French Republic would have a right to regard, its silence as a tacit consent to that measure and a real hostility.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary can no longer be suspected of having demanded of the government of the United States, explanations foreign to the relations which exist between that government and the French republic, of having had the intention to wound the federal government, in his letter of 7 Vendemaire in the 4th year, since after the passage cited by the secretary of state, is the following paragraph: "But I am convinced, it will not be so. The American government is too much attached to the laws of exact neutrality, it knows too well that the cause of free people is linked to that of France, to allow to be usurped by the English a right injurious to the interests of the republic."

"It is in this conviction that I have written to you this letter, persuaded that it is perhaps superfluous to address to you these reclamations. I do not doubt but the American government will prove to all Europe the intention it has of maintaining the most exact neutrality with regard to the belligerent powers, that it will oblige England to violate no longer the rights of nations, and that it will not henceforward reduce France to the pain of addressing new claims on this subject."

(No. 6.) In the General Advertiser, published in Philadelphia on the 9th of June, 1796, may be seen the questions proposed by the President on the 18th of April, 1793, to the heads of the departments. The undersigned minister plenipotentiary contents himself with giving here an extract.

Question 2. Shall a minister from the Republic of France be received?

Question 3. If received, shall it be absolutely, or with qualifications, and if with qualifications, of what kind?

Question 4. Are the United States obliged by good faith, to consider the treaties heretofore made with France as applying to the present situation of the parties—may they either renounce them or hold them suspended, till the government of France shall be established?

Question 12. Should the future regent of France send a minister to the United States, ought he to be received?

(No. 7.) The French government zealous of giving to the United States proofs of its attachment, had commenced negotiations with the regency of Algiers, in order to put an end to the war which that power was making on the commerce of the United States. The minister for foreign affairs, by a letter of the 5th January, 1794, instructed the predecessor of the undersigned to communicate to the federal government the steps which the French government had taken in this respect. The predecessor of the undersigned in consequence wrote to the secretary of state on the 16th Prairial, the second year, the following letter—I have already had the pleasure, sir, to inform you, verbally, of the interest which the committee of public safety of the national convention had early taken in the truly unhappy situation of your commerce in the Mediterranean.

I now fulfil the duty imposed on me by the government, by calling to your recollection in writing, the steps which are to be taken by our agent with the Dey of Algiers, for repelling this new manœuvre of the British administration, which has put the finishing stroke to its proofs of malevolence towards free people. The dispatch of the minister communicating this measure to me, is dated the 5th of January, and did not come to my hands till 15 days ago; I do not yet know by what route; I could have wished it had been less tardy in coming to me, that I might sooner have fulfilled the agreeable task of proving to you by facts, the protestations of friendship of which I have so often spoken in the name of the republic of France.

The information which I shall receive from Europe in a little time, will doubtless possess me of the success of those negotiations which were to have been opened in January last. If the situation of your affairs is yet such with respect to that barbarous regency as that our intervention may be of some utility, I pray you to invite the President to cause to be communicated to me the means that he will join to those of the committee of public safety, for the greatest success of the measures already taken. It is in virtue of the express request of the minister that I solicit of the President some communication on this subject. I shall be flattered to be able to transmit it by a very early conveyance, which I am now preparing for France.

The secretary of state replied to him on the 6th June, 1794, by a letter of which the following is an extract.

"Your other letter of the 4th of June, is a powerful demonstration of the interest which the republic of France takes in our welfare. I will frankly communicate to you our measures and expectations, with regard to Algiers; but as you will so soon receive the detail of those measures, which your government have pursued in our behalf, and after the rising of Congress some new arrangements will probably be adopted by the executive, it will be better perhaps to postpone our interview on this matter, until the intelligence, which you further expect shall arrive."

Then Mr. Jay was charged to negociate with the British Government—and the citizen Fauchet did not afterwards receive any communication on the subject.

(No. 8.) On the 13th Floreal in the third year of the Republic (2d May 1794) the predecessor of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary expressed himself in these terms to the secretary of State upon the blockade of the French Colonies.

"After so many useless attempts, Sir, you must be sensible of the pain I experienced in tracing this picture so different from that which the French Republic gives whenever justice towards you is in question, even though her interests are compromitted. It was when a terrible war was incessantly devouring her that she rigorously fulfilled her treaties with you; in this instance, she demands but justice, and cannot obtain it. On the contrary, she sees her enemies admitted to an intimacy with you, at the moment in which your commerce and your sovereignty are alike insulted by them: at the moment when adding derision to injustice they despoil you anew upon the seas when they promise to indemnify you for former acts. This reflection, Sir, becomes much more grievous, when we see posted up under your eyes the official legalisation of a proclamation, which prohibits your commerce with our colonies and suspends to you alone the law of nations. I know Sir, what respect imposes on me, as to what immediately interests your affairs and your relations as a people. But I cannot entirely pass in silence transactions to which the Republic is no stranger, because they are directed against her; and that to subscribe by an excess of courtesy to such orders, were to quit the neutral position which the Americans profess. Examine I pray you, Sir, whether this neutrality can be said to exist, when on the one hand you can no longer maintain your treaties, and on the other you are obliged to abandon your relations exclusively to the discretion of England, who doubtless will soon declare all the universe blockaded, except her possessions. What account do you conceive I can render to the French Government, of the means you take for rendering your neutrality respectable? Yet on that my instructions insist and it is on that more especially that France is uneasy."

The Secretary of State replied on the 29th May 1795 to this passage of Citizen Fauchet's letter in the following manner.—

"The predicament of a neutral nation is always peculiar and delicate, and eminently so, while it defends itself against charges of partiality from one of the warring powers, lest it should seem to palliate the misdoings of another. But you are not to infer from any justification of the Executive, that the validity of the proclamation of blockade is assented to. We did read on the 10th of April, 1796, a publication from his Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, giving public notice that he had received official communications, that the islands of Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and Desirade were by proclamation, issued by his Britannic Majesty's general and vice-admiral, commanding in the West Indies, declared to be in a state of actual blockade: and that neutral vessels were by that proclamation prohibited from attempting to enter any of the ports or places of the said islands, with provisions or supplies of any nature or kind whatsoever, under the penalty of being "dealt with conformably to existing treaties, and as warranted by the established laws of nations." So highly valued has the West Indian commerce always been, that this exclusion was often revolved in the mind of the Executive. It was acknowledged, that neutrals are interdicted by the law of nations from a blockaded port. From some quarter or other blockade must be notified; or else neutrals would be a constant, unsuspecting prey; not being in a condition to collect this information for themselves. Who then are to notify the military investment of a place? Surely not the besieged; but the besiegers; whether we consult principle or practice. The check which neutrals have upon a wanton and false parade of a siege, is the same with the check upon any other groundless pretence. We might indeed have remonstrated; but with what colour may well be imagined, when this department was unprovided with any document upon which the rescinding of that edict could have been urged. If rumour were a fit guide, who can pronounce on which rumour preponderated, when stripped of the exaggerations, which a host of passions had gathered together? We had, it may be said, one effort remaining: which was to promulge to the citizens of the United States, that the proclamation was null and void as to them. If after this defiance of that act, any American vessel had risqued, and incurred confiscation the government would have been importuned for something more than the general protection, which is the birth-right of all our citizens. The clamour would have been for a special indemnity; and under such a cloak, frauds innumerable might have been covered."

(No. 9.) The citizen Genet, one of the predecessors of the undersigned, notified the Secretary of State on the 23d May 1793, that he was empowered to renew the existing treaties between the French Republic and the United States. The Secretary of State replied to him, that the Senate not being assembled, it was impossible to meet his overtures because that body were according to the constitution, to participate in the consummation of treaties. (*a*)

On the 30th of Sept. 1793 citizen Genet renewed the subject; the secretary of state, in acknowledging the receipt of that letter, informed him that he had laid it before the President, and that it will be taken into consideration with all the respect and interest that such an object requires.

The senate assembled, and the treaty was never again brought into question.

The predecessor of the undersigned, in his verbal communication with the secretary of state, expressed the desire which the republic had of renewing her treaties. He received only evasive answers.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary charged to prepare with the federal government the plan of a new treaty of commerce, communicated to the secretary of state on the 30th of June 1795 (old style) that part of his instructions which authorized him to open this negociation.

On this subject, the President authorized the secretary of state, who explained to the undersigned the manner in which they could proceed in it. But at what time? When the ratification of the treaty concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay

(*a*) *Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, dated 23d August, 1793. Message to the President 3d December, 1793. p. 68 of the original English.*

no longer permitted the undersigned to persue that negotiation.

At Philadelphia, the 25th of Brumaire, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible (15th Nov. 1796, old style.

P. A. ADET.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A Ship's Cable,

for the benefit of the underwriters.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Dec. 6.

For Norfolk.

THE SHIP

ELIZA,

John Borrowdale, Master, to sail on the 15th inst.—Freight will be taken on low terms.

Wm. WILSON.

December 6.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies, Charleston, or New-York,

The fast sailing Brig

LIBERTY,

William Duer, master, burthen 108 tons, will carry 850 bbls. in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to

ALEXANDER SMITH.

At his warehouse on Union Street.

December 6.

Mandeville & Jamesson,

Have received per brig Liberty,

Four boxes, } Irish Linens, well as-
One Bale } sorted.

Ten puncheons 4th proof Rum.

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or at the customary credit.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

☞ A good Clerk wanted.

Dec. 6.

Andrew & Wm Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

INSURANCE OFFICE.

A NUMBER of persons having agreed to form themselves into a Company, for the Insurance of Vessels, Cargoes, &c. under the direction of the subscriber, who hereby gives notice, that an Office will be opened for that purpose to-morrow, at Mr. Gadsby's, and be open every day, Sundays excepted, from 12 till 2 o'clock, where all persons who wish to make insurance will please to apply, when a list of the Members, and the regulations of the company may be seen.

LEMUEL BENT.

Dec. 6.

☞ Said Bent will transact any business in the line of a Broker with attention and fidelity. Apply as abovee or at his house in St. Asaph Street.

I WILL rent for 4 or 16 months from the 12th inst. the House I now live in, corner of King and Pitt Streets.

JAMES M'CLENACHAN.

Decemb. 6. tf

For Sale,

ONE small tract of land, containing about 110 acres in Fairfax county on the head of Difficult Run. There is on it a dwelling house, kitchen, corn house and meat house. There is a good apple orchard of choice fruit, likewise, peach and cherry trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the said land, may be shewn the same by applying to Mr. William Young, living at the place, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES WREN.

December 6. 3:1w

Alexandria, December 6.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the House of Delegates.

NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Henry Lee reported from the committee, to whom was committed the resolution concerning the form of an address to be presented to the President of the United States, that the committee had, according to order, had the said resolution under their consideration, and had made an amendment thereto, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was again twice read, amended, and agreed to by the House, as follows:

The President of the United States having, in an affectionate address to his countrymen, announced his intention of declining standing a re-election to the high office he now holds,

Resolved unanimously, That an address be presented to him, declaring that this House, impressed with those sentiments of friendship and gratitude which personal merit and public services ought invariably to inspire, cannot silently behold an event long deprecated by his countrymen; that whilst they deplore the resolution which will deprive a nation of its first hope, they are unable to repress those sensations arising from the prospect of her beloved citizen's return into the arms of his country; that on a review of the whole tenor of his life they feel themselves stimulated to bestow upon him the best reward which freemen can give, and the most grateful which a mind like his can receive; and that the acclamation will be heard by distant nations and resound to future ages—when with one voice they proclaim that he had deserved well of his country.

On the 27th ult. STEVENS THOMPSON MASON, Esq. was re-elected Senator from this state in the Congress of the United States.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The following resolution has been moved in both houses of the legislature of Maryland, and it was expected would pass.

"Whereas the late address of the President to the people of the United States, announcing his design of retiring from public life, is replete with sentiments all important to the permanency of the happiness of the American people, and eminently worthy of being frequently reviewed; Therefore resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland that the same address be subjoined to, and published with the laws, made and passed at this session."

Almost every arrival from Europe announces some new success of the French nation, in abridging the commerce of Great Britain. The treaty with the king of Naples seems indeed to have had that object principally in view—The English can now enter scarcely a single port between Gibraltar and the Gulph of Venice. Corsica and a small port in the Tuscan territory, port Ferrajo, are all the harbors left to their shipping, and the latter was seized by force, by way of retaliation for the seizure of Leghorn by the French.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is in a perilous situation. The Spanish fleet which has passed the Straits with the French Toulon fleet, will make a formidable force of more than 40 ships of the line—double to Admiral Jervis's force.

The object of Richery's expedition to Newfoundland seems now explained; it was to excite the divertion of the British naval force off and render it difficult or impossible for the ministry to send an adequate reinforcement to Admiral Jervis.

Admiral Curtis, with 7 ships of the line, is hunting for Richery, when those ships are wanted in the Mediterranean, to assist Admiral Jervis.

Whether the united fleets of France Spain and Holland will ultimately be a match for the British navy, time will determine. But that French stratagem will be an overmatch for the heads of the British ministry, there is no reason to question.

The importance of Genoa, which has shut its ports against the English, may be estimated from the circumstance of England having kept an ambassador there since the revolution.

The Dutch fleet, 16 sail of the line, has sailed most probably to form a junction with the combined French and Spanish fleets.—The intelligence was received in London with unusual alarm.

Five or six British men of war have left Martinique to save their crews from the *Pestilence*, which rages there in an alarming degree. Admirals Christian and Pole sailed from that port October 3 for England, and Admirals Parker and Bligh had arrived there, with 40 transports; a secret expedition was on foot.

Governor Hamilton, of Dominico, and president Esdaile, of St. Kitts, are dead.

Melancholy accounts are received of the effects of the *hurricane months* in the West-Indies, many American vessel were lost in the terrific sweep—names nor places not yet known precisely.

Capt. M'Neil, from Havannah to Charleston informs, that the brig——, Capt. Lovett, of New-York, from Jamaica (6 negroes drowned) 2 other American, and 5 Spanish vessels, were lost there in the gale on the 3d Oct.

A packet from Cadiz had arrived at Havannah, informing, that admiral Don Languara had sailed for the Mediterranean, with 18 ships of the line, and Admiral Don Solano with 12 sail, for Havannah.

The British October Packet has arrived at Halifax, in 27 days from Falmouth.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

A conjectural statement of the votes for President and Vice-President, has been with great ingenuity published in all the papers of Philadelphia and this city.—It is false and delusive, and calculated doubtless with a design to prejudice the election of Mr. Adams. ——The following is given as founded on more correct information:

	Adams.	*Pinck.*	*Jeff.*	*Burr.*
Georgia,			4	4
Tennessee,			3	3
Kentuckey,			4	4
S. Carolina,		8	8	0
N. Carolina,			12	12
Virginia,	1	2	20	18
Maryland,	6	6	4	4
Delaware,	3	3	0	0
Pennsylvania,			15	15
East of Del.	56	56	0	0
	66	75	72	61

It is certain that Mr. Adams will have no vote in South Carolina.—If, therefore, the states East of Delaware vote for Pinckney, as is supposed, he will unquestionably be the President.

FROM A BALTIMORE PAPER OF YESTERDAY MORNING.

Yesterday this town exhibited so tremendous a scene as to threaten destruction to a great part of it. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame building on the west side of Light street, occupied as a shop by doctor Goodwin. The flames immediately caught Messieurs Williamson and Smith's cabinet manufactory (another frame building) on the south side, and Mr. Hawkins's two three story brick houses. On the north they communicated to that magnificent structure, the Baltimore academy, and the Methodist meeting house. The fierce element had now got to such a height as to put it out of the power of the citizens to save the six buildings on fire; and therefore, to prevent its spreading still further, threw down the roof of the Rev. Mr. Reed's house, and demolished some back buildings; by which means the flames were got under.

Mr. Bryden's Fountain Inn, directly opposite, was with difficulty preserved by wetting the roof, and spreading wet blankets by a gentleman traveller on a shed adjoining the inn, which was on fire several times previous to this experiment.

It is reported the fire originated with some boys, who set fire to some shavings in the back part of the house.

The loss is said to amount at least to 20 or 25,000l.

TO MARINERS.

Memel, September 30.

A light house has been lately erected at this place, and was opened on the first inst. It stands on the N. E. or Cortlandt side of the entrance into the harbor, on an eminence round in form, and planted with various shrubs, 30 feet higher than, and 500 paces distant from the surface of the sea—and it is, in itself, 75 feet high, with its end fronting N. W.

The apparatus consists of five large, and four lesser concave mirrors, with as many large candles, and a double patent lamp—and the light may be seen at all points of the compass from S. to N. E. to the distance of about 13 British miles.

Ships having the light house S. E. distance about 2 miles, will find good anchorage ground in 10 fathoms soundings.

When the light has been approached to within the distance of about 4 miles, it bears the appearance of a blaze of a coal fire; and at 3 miles of a rising full moon; but at the distance of about 2 miles, the separate light of each reflector may be clearly distinguished.

MR. George W. Dent is empowered to collect all debts due to me on my private account, as well as those that are, or may become due on account of the late concern of J. M. M'Rea and Co. If there can in any such case be a ground to justify a hope, that those indebted will, upon application, either pay or give their notes at a reasonable date for their respective debts—Arguments are unnecessary to demonstrate it on the present occasion.

ELISHA C. DICK.

December 1.

Trannlylvania Lands.

ANY person desirous of purchasing shares in Henderson and Co's grant from Virginia, on Green and Ohio River, and the grant from North Carolina in Powell's Valey, to a considerable amount, may hear of a person willing to dispose thereof, by applying at Raleigh in North Carolina, during the session of the Assembly now sitting. For cash the said lands will be sold a great bargain, and titles immediately given. Further particulars may be known by applying to the Printer.

Dec. 6.

FOR SALE,

25 Puncheons 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM, and a quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT.

KEMP HURST & CO.

October 27 epif.

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who understands his business. For terms, please to enquire of

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Clermont, Oct. 15. tf.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 225 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Ashby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are burrs—the is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week, A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day.. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 60914 acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stroking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12wcp

Spanish Hides,

BROWN SALT,
PORK,
TAR,
COFFEE,
ANTIGUA RUM,
ENGLISH CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER in Hampers,
One trunk of IRISH LINENS,
Some elegant CLOCKS,

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,

Of the best workmanship, made in Paris, with harness complete; and

A Riding Chair.

October 13. tf.

COMMITTED to my goal custody, this instant, a Runaway, who call's himself DAVY, and says he formerly was the property of William Walker of Northumberland county, and was sold by the sheriff of said county some time this summer, to a certain Mr. Self, and was taken by him to Alexandria by water, and from thence to Winchester in Frederick county, and there sold to a certain Mr. William Williams, who lives about 14 miles above the warm springs, and near Potomac river; he is a young fellow, about the age of 19 or 20, of a black complexion, thin visage, and remarkably likely—had on when committed, an osnaburg shirt, grey coating jacket and overalls, had neither shoes nor hat. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. LANE, D. Sh. & Gooler of P. Wm. County.

August 21. tm

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those to whom he stands indebted by open account or otherwise, to call on him at the head of King-street, one house above Mr. Francis Peyton's for payment;—and all those who are indebted will please to call and settle their respective balances, or he will be under the painful necessity of commencing suit immediately.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Nov. 29. 3wcp.

WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY. NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us the underwritten to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the City of Washington from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.—viz.

PRIZES		DOLLS.		DOLLS.
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
1	—	10,000	—	10,000
7 last drawn tickets each		5,000	are	35,000
6	of	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	400	—	4,000
20	—	100	—	2,000
55	—	50	—	2,750
5,750	—	12	—	69,000
To be raised for the canal				26,250
5,850 PRIZES,				175,000
11,640 BLANKS, not 2 to a prize.				
7,500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars,				175,000

☞ The COMMISSIONERS have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence without delay, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG.
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
GEORGE WALKER.
Wm. M. DUNCANON.
THOMAS LAW.
JAMES BARRY.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of Mr. Guy Atkinson, Fairfax street, Alexandria.

City of Washington, April 28.

Canal Lottery.

A SHORT delay in drawing the Canal Lottery in Washington City, has been unavoidably occasioned by the unforeseen intervention of Mr Blodget's Lottery, but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed of, this is to inform the public, that the drawing of the Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail on the first Monday in January, 1797, and those holding tickets are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and those on hand.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DAN. CARROLL of Dud.
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in their News Papers are requested to give this notice admission, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above par, and we wish all adventurers to be timely informed.

November 10.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, just received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy seed.

N. B. Having convenient room, intend storage of Flour, and receiving other Merchandize for sale upon commission.

Cash given for flax seed, white beans, bee wax, and various other kinds of produce.

October 27.

Rob. Patton & Ch. Scott

HAVE received by sundry vessels from Europe, their Full supply of Goods, which they are now opening for sale, at their Wholesale Store, King-street.

N. B. They have single and double F Gun-powder, which they will sell by the quantity or cask. Seine Twine by the bundle or larger quantity.

November 5.

Cheap Goods.

Will absolutely be sold at STERLING COST AND CHARGES for cash only, under the direction of Mr. William Hickman, opposite to M'Knight's Tavern, from

6 to 7000 pounds worth

of Goods—a large proportion of which are just arrived from England, and now opening.—They consist of broad cloths of every denomination, from 3s. to 17/6 sterl. per yard, cassimeres from 3/9 to 6s. sterl. plain and forest cloths from 15d. to 4s. per yard, plain and striped coatings, kerseys and halfthicks, a large assortment of flannels and baizes of every usual colour, from 39s. to 90s. sterl. per piece, waldbores, bombazetts, duranth, calimancoes, and moreens, rugs, Irish lineal, sheetings, cotton and linen checks, brown Silesia's, striped cotton and linen, twill'd velvets and velverets, handsome Brunswick and fancy cords, corduroys, queen's cord, thicksetts, fustians, and other Manchestry, a large assortment of printed cottons, callicoes, and chintzes, printed linen and cotton, and check linen and silk handkerchiefs, women's, men's, girls, and boys' cotton, worsted, and yarn hose, women's and men's lamb, kid, beaver, Venetian, and silk gloves and mitts, silk cloaks, luteestrings, modes, satins, and vellums, best white chapel needles, pins, tapes, laces, fereting, worsted and cotton bindings, cotton cord and taffels, fringe, shirt buttons, paste boards, women's and men's fine fur hats, gilt plated and common metal coat and vest buttons, sewing silk and twist, ivory and bone handle table and carving knives and forks, a large assortment of bridle bits and stirrup irons, surfingle, girth, and bridle buckles, saddle staples and plates, iron rim and stock locks, HL hinges and thumb latches, hat looping and lining of all prices, large scale beams, chains and hooks of the best quality, brass counter scales, London Porter in bottles by the cask or dozen, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Purchasers of every description will be accommodated, and will find their interest in calling, as we are determined to close the sales if possible in five or six weeks.

JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE SIMMS,

November 15.

FOR SALE,

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT

NANKEEN CHINA,

consisting of 188 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz salt in bulk; and salt in sacks—
100 quarter chests Teas of different kinds—
60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Island and continental Rum—
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corsica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-casks—
French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—
Loaf sugar in barrels, Muscovado sugars—
Coffee—
Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder, rosin, best mustard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cassia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jugs.

Soal leather of the best quality—Saltpetre, refined and crude—white and brown soap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's snuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Also, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Irish linen, well assorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf

HUGH SMITH,

HAS now opened at his store, next door above Mr. Allison's, King Street,

Elegant Nankeen Table

China, full and half sets Tea China, Cups and Saucers, Coffee, do. do. Breakfast do. do. Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar Dishes, Cream Ewers, and Jugs.

Has also for sale,

Queen's Ware in crates,

well assorted, and in good order, English and German Glass in small boxes, Blankets, Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, &c. Starch in barrels, and half barrels, Yellow Ocre in barrels, Pipes by the box.

N. B. Country Store keepers may be supplied on low terms with China or Queens Ware repacked with the greatest care.

November 3.

Carne & Slade

Have just imported, by the Juno and Union from Bristol, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY,

Which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

The following articles are a part:

Sad Irons, Anvils, Sheet

iron, bolt iron, tin plate, frying pans, smiths' hammers and sledges, scale beams from 14 inches to a size that will weigh a ton; a general assortment of nails, tacks and brads; do. of all other building materials, brass work for cabinet makers, brass patent and other cocks, brick-layers' trowels, spring rat traps, curry combs and horse brushes, a variety of rules, iron and brass candle sticks, coffee mills; chamber and kitchen bellows, steelyards, fire irons, iron wire, waggon traces, fifters, wood and bed screws, hoes, spades, pins, cast iron weights, with a variety of other articles.

They have likewise for sale,—Bar iron, waggon boxes, nail rods, and blistered steel, Liverpool and St. Ubes' Salt, shop and packing thread and files.

N. B. They expect daily a general assortment of Cutlery.—Cash given for Flaxseed.

Nov. 24. tf.

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 8. epif.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few casks fresh Ma-

laga Raisons,
40 barrels prime Boston Beef,
4 7½ Inch Cables,

For sale, at his Warehouse on Prince Street.

November 22.

Wanted to Purchase,

Or hire for the ensuing year.

One Negro Man, and

one Boy of 14 to 16 years of age, who have been brought up in the country.

Dec. 3. J. B. NICKOLLS.

FOR SALE,

ONE hundred and twenty white cedar Bolts for Coopers, and a number of Hoop Poles suitable to the cedar. Also, a number of Coopers' Tools, the property of the late George Isler, deceased. Apply to the subscriber opposite M'Knight's Tavern King-street.

Dec. 1. MAZEY ISLER.

ATTORNEY AND AGENT BUSINESS.

GEORGE MUIR, a Member of the faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and a Notary Public in Scotland, and who for many years practised as an Attorney and Agent in Glasgow, offers his services to the Public in that line of business.

He will write out Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds, Leases, &c. and in particular, any Deeds to have effect in Scotland, on reasonable terms.

He will collect debts, and transact any other business as an agent on a moderate commission.

Apply to him at the Rev. Dr. Muir's, Alexandria.

November 24.

JOSEPH CARY,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouse on King Street, near Ramsay's Wharf,

One hundred boxes Tin,

Of the first quality.

November 22. 3w

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

is now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

Nov. 29. tf.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.